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vase with the Panaetius kylix in Munich, which is reproduced, it would have been helpful to have an actual specimen of one of these later vases set before us.

Mr. Gardiner, although he has a fine feeling for the beauty of his subject, has none of the popular illusions about athletics, and the lessons which he derives from his reading and interpretation of Greek experience ought to be pondered by all administrators of colleges and schools. The evils of athletics are not new; here, as in so many other matters which the ultra-modern educator overlooks, the Greek has trodden the path which we must follow. It might help all, vociferous reformers and weak-kneed faculties alike, if they consulted the experience of the past as set forth in this instructive record.

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Lexicon Graecum Suppletorium et Dialecticum. Composuit Henricus Van Herwerden. Editio altera auctior et correctior. 2 Volumes, Pp. xx + 1678. Leiden: Sijthoff (1910).

The second edition of this indispensable work is sure of a warm welcome from all students of Greek. All who know the tedious labor of lexicography will marvel at the industry which has already nearly doubled the bulk of the fat volume that appeared in 1902.

The additions which appeared in 1904 in the author's Appendix Lexici Graeci Suppletorii et Dialectici, and in 1905 in his contribution to the *Mélanges Nicole* are now included in the one alphabet. The new material comes chiefly from recent published inscriptions, papyri, and other manuscripts. These include, of course, such important publications as the beginning of Photius's *Lexicon*, the *Hellenica Oxyrhynchica*, and the new fragments of Euripides and Menander; but the greatest number of new words seems to have been contributed by Kroll's editio princeps of Vettius Valens, an Alexandrian Astrologer of the time of the Antonines. There are also many gleanings from works that have long been familiar. Writers of the Roman period particularly, such as Plutarch, Philo, and Clement of Alexandria, are frequently cited; and there are some added references to Byzantine authors.

While many of the misprints and other marks of careless execution which marred the first edition have now been corrected, the book is still far from perfect in that respect. Some obvious misprints, such as ἀνάλιπος¹ and βλαψίταφος have been repeated, and many a slip in the references has remained uncorrected (s. v. ἄβας, for 433, read 443; s. v. ἀμφίδαφος, for 289, read 298; s. v. ἀσκάλαβος, for 213, read 3123; s. v. κρύφος, for 107, read 177). We

are still confronted with the articles: "ῥύψ. Vid. s. v. ἄρυνψ", and "θρίναξ. Vid. s. v. ἔμβοτος"; but ἄρυνψ and ἔμβοτος are nowhere to be found. The article headed "ἄφή?" should have been omitted; for ἀφών in the inscription to which reference is made is a participle equivalent to ἀφίε! σιδηρογράφος still appears for σιδηρογράφος. The English phrase in the article on σύρβα has been changed from "topsy turvy" to "topsy — turvy"! Among the new misprints, many are as innocent as ἀπελπίζεσθαι, ἀποκρύπτεσθαι, διακοπή, and ὀλοτρόπως; but sometimes the printer has altered a reference that was correct in the first edition (s. v. βλαψίταφος for 934, read 943; s. v. διάγραφον, for 227, read 127; s. v. σαγματογράφος, for 16, read 19). These errors are so frequent that one must still keep the old edition at his elbow.

The author continues to refer to the *Corpus Inscriptionum Atticarum*, the *Inscriptiones Graecae Italiae et Siciliae*, etc., instead of to the appropriate volume of the *Inscriptiones Graecae*, a practice which he excuses (p. xiv, footnote) on the ground that the new numbering came to his attention too late to be used. More annoying is the frequent citation from the original place of publication of inscriptions which are now included in the corpus; ἀπαμοιβή should have been cited from IG. 2 Suppl. 1054 C 60; κρύφος, from IG. 4. 929; πολεμογράφος, from IG. 4. 1153. Similarly it would have been better to cite *λακυνθοτρόφος* from SGDI. 3502.

No one would have the heart to wish that the venerable author had devoted any more hours than he has actually done to these troublesome details. But since accuracy is precisely what one wants in a dictionary, it is to be hoped that some younger man will undertake the drudgery of verifying references and reading proof for the third edition.

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THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES IN ROME

The Fellowship Committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome announces the following appointments to be made in the spring of 1911: a fellow in Roman Archaeology, with a stipend of \$600, and two research associates of the Carnegie Institution, each with a stipend of \$1000.

Candidates for the fellowship in Roman Archaeology will be examined in French, German, Italian, Latin and Greek, in order to determine their ability to use these languages for purposes of research. They must also submit evidence of special study in one or more of the following subjects: Roman epigraphy, palaeography, Roman topography, Roman or Etruscan archaeology, and show by scholarly papers or otherwise their fitness to undertake special work in Rome.

¹ Unless otherwise stated, the words cited are lemmata.